

Mexican people won in their long and brave struggle for independence and freedom;

Whereas the French army, confident that its battle-seasoned troops were far superior to the less-seasoned Mexican troops, expected little or no opposition from the Mexican army;

Whereas the French army, which had not experienced defeat against any of the finest troops of Europe in more than half a century, sustained a disastrous loss at the hands of an outnumbered and ill-equipped, but highly spirited and courageous, Mexican army;

Whereas, after 3 bloody assaults on Puebla in which more than 1,000 French soldiers lost their lives, the French troops were finally defeated and driven back by the outnumbered Mexican troops;

Whereas the courageous spirit that Mexican General Ignacio Zaragoza and his men displayed during that historic battle can never be forgotten;

Whereas many brave Mexicans willingly gave their lives for the causes of justice and freedom in the Battle of Puebla on Cinco de Mayo;

Whereas the sacrifice of the Mexican fighters was instrumental in keeping Mexico from falling under European domination while, in the United States, the Union Army battled Confederate forces in the Civil War;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo serves as a reminder that the foundation of the United States was built by people from many countries and diverse cultures who were willing to fight and die for freedom;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo also serves as a reminder of the close ties between the people of Mexico and the people of the United States;

Whereas, in a larger sense, Cinco de Mayo symbolizes the right of a free people to self-determination, just as Benito Juarez, the president of Mexico during the Battle of Puebla, once said, “El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz” (“Respect for the rights of others is peace”); and

Whereas many people celebrate Cinco de Mayo during the entire week in which the date falls: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historic struggle of the people of Mexico for independence and freedom, which Cinco de Mayo commemorates; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe Cinco de Mayo with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 123—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA WOMEN'S ICE HOCKEY TEAM ON WINNING ITS SECOND STRAIGHT NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WOMEN'S ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 123

Whereas, on Sunday, March 24, 2013, the University of Minnesota Gophers won the 2013 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Women's Ice Hockey Championship;

Whereas the 2013 NCAA Women's Ice Hockey Championship is the second straight national championship for the University of Minnesota women's ice hockey team;

Whereas, on Friday, March 22, 2013, the University of Minnesota defeated Boston

College in overtime in the Frozen Four semifinal game by a score of 3 to 2 to advance to the national championship game;

Whereas the national championship game was played before a sold-out crowd at the Ridder Arena in Minneapolis, Minnesota;

Whereas the University of Minnesota won the 2013 NCAA Women's Ice Hockey Championship by defeating Boston University by a score of 6 to 3;

Whereas, by winning the national championship game, the University of Minnesota improved upon its NCAA record for consecutive home wins, claiming its 27th straight victory at Ridder Arena and tying Harvard University for the record for most consecutive home wins;

Whereas the University of Minnesota finished the 2012-2013 season with an unprecedented record of 41 wins, 0 losses, and 0 ties; and

Whereas the University of Minnesota had a postseason record of 7 wins and 0 losses, becoming the first team in the 13-year history of NCAA women's ice hockey to finish the season with a perfect record; Whereas University of Minnesota President Eric Kaler and Athletic Director Norward Teague demonstrated great leadership bringing athletic success to the University of Minnesota: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, students, and staff whose hard work and dedication helped the University of Minnesota win the 2013 National Collegiate Athletic Association Women's Ice Hockey Championship.

SENATE RESOLUTION 124—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY IN WRITING, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN WHITNUM V. TOWN OF GREENWICH, ET AL.

Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 124

Whereas, in the case of Whitnum v. Town of Greenwich, et al., Case No. 11-1402, pending in Connecticut federal district court, the plaintiff has requested the production of testimony and documents from Senator Richard Blumenthal and the production of documents from the Senator's office;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent Members and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rules VI and XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Senator Richard Blumenthal is authorized to produce testimony in writing and relevant office documents in the case of Whitnum v. Town of Greenwich, et al., except concerning matters for which a privilege or objection should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent the Senator, his office, and any employee of the Senator's office from whom evidence may be sought, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 125—DESIGNATING APRIL 30, 2013, AS “DÍA DE LOS NIÑOS: CELEBRATING YOUNG AMERICANS”

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 125

Whereas many countries throughout the world, and especially within the Western hemisphere, celebrate “Día de los Niños”, or “Day of the Children”, on April 30 each year, in recognition and celebration of the future of their country—their children;

Whereas children represent the hopes and dreams of the people of the United States and children are the center of families in the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States should nurture and invest in children to preserve and enhance economic prosperity, democracy, and the spirit of the United States;

Whereas, according to the 2011 American Community Survey by the Bureau of the Census, approximately 17,400,000 of the nearly 52,000,000 individuals of Hispanic descent living in the United States are children under the age of 18, representing more than 33 percent of the total Hispanic population residing in the United States;

Whereas Hispanics, the youngest and fastest growing ethnic community in the United States, continue the tradition of honoring their children on Día de los Niños, and wish to share this custom with the rest of the United States;

Whereas the primary teachers of family values, morality, and culture are parents and family members, and children are responsible for passing on family values, morality, and culture to future generations;

Whereas the importance of literacy and education is most often communicated to children through their family members;

Whereas families should be encouraged to engage in family and community activities that include extended and elderly family members and encourage children to explore and develop confidence;

Whereas the designation of a day to honor the children of the United States will help affirm the significance of family, education, and community for the people of the United States;

Whereas the designation of a day of special recognition for the children of the United States will provide an opportunity for children to reflect on their future, articulate their aspirations, and find comfort and security in the support of their family members and communities;

Whereas the National Latino Children's Institute, serving as a voice for children, has worked with cities throughout the United States to declare April 30, 2013, to be “Día de los Niños: Celebrating Young Americans”, a day to bring together Hispanics and other communities in the United States to celebrate and uplift children; and

Whereas the children of a country are the responsibility of all of the people of that country, and people should be encouraged to celebrate the gifts of children to society: Now, therefore, be it